Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

As might be expected, Chapter II, on Pleistocene Glaciation, is yet more prolific of suggestions which cast light on glacial problems. The "hanging valley" finds abundant illustrations along the Alaskan shores, and seems to carry to the point of demonstration the capacity of trunk glaciers to deepen their valleys to a degree quite discordant with the work of the tributary ice streams. When the ice has melted out, therefore, the drainage of the lateral valley passes by a waterfall to the more deeply-sunken channel of the main stream.

The author has no hesitation in explaining the high and much-dissected plateau of the Lynn Canal and Walker Bay regions as a lofty peneplain. The crest lines now apparent are not those to be expected from the rock structure, but are such as would arise from a base-levelling process, with subsequent elevation and some sculpturing. Parts of a low peneplain are also recognized, as near Sitka, as well as a yet lower or submerged base-level, probably belonging to a cycle younger than that of the low peneplains.

Again, Mr. Gilbert records his conviction of great glacial erosion. Speaking generally of the region, he calls the work of rounding (of summits) extensive, and affirms that "in many places the depth of rock pared away in the mere smoothing of a rough topography must have amounted to several hundred feet" (p. 140). Referring to the troughs about Vancouver Island (p. 144), he says: "I have not been able to suggest an origin that does not involve an immense amount of excavation by ice." Other topics of interest are found in the extension of ice sheets into the sea (p. 163)—glaciation in the Bering Sea region; the influence of crevasses on the form of terminal moraines; comparisons of plucking and abrasive work; the pressure of tidal glaciers; and a comparison of the behaviour of rivers and glaciers. As with the earlier volumes, the publishers have done their part in a substantial and artistic way.

A. B. P.

Ausgewählte Stücke aus den Klassikern der Geographie für den Gebrauch an Hochschulen. Selected by Dr. Prof. O. Krümmel. First Series. VII and 174 pp., and 8 illustrations. Lipsius & Tischer, Kiel and Leipzig, 1904. (Price, 2.50 marks.)

The same, Second Series. VIII and 174 pp., and 9 illustrations.

These books are the first of a series of extracts from the classics of geography, selected by Dr. Prof. Otto Krümmel, the distinguished oceanographer, and intended for the use of high schools.

The best geographical literature in all languages will evidently be represented. These two volumes include extracts from the German, French, and English. The contents embrace five extracts from the works of von Humboldt (3 in French), three from Carl Ritter, five from Peschel, one from Darwin, one from von Sydow, and one from von Richthofen. The selection from von Sydow is an illuminative paper on Cartography. The extract from Darwin is "The Theory of the Formation of the different Classes of Coral Reefs" from his epoch-making "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs." It is to be presumed that one of the later volumes will contain an authoritative statement of the results of the recent investigations on this subject. The extract from von Richthofen is on "The Relations of China to other Parts of the World" from his great work on China. Among the topics chosen from Peschel's writings are "Colonial Projects" and "Influence of Commerce Upon the Distribution of Population." Three of the selections from von Humboldt are "The Equinoctial Current and the Gulf Stream," "The Peru Current," and "Considerations upon the Population of America." One of the topics from Carl Ritter is "The Geographical Position and Horizontal Extent of the Continents." The third volume will contain extracts from von Richthofen, Charles Lyell, Eduard Suess, August Grisebach, and J. G. Kohl.

The aim to present to advanced students of to-day selections from the best products of the great geographical writers is to be commended in the highest terms; and the publishers of these books are to be congratulated on having Dr. Krümmel's superintendence of this work and on making the books convenient in form, excellent in typography, and cheap in price.

Gletscherkunde. By Dr. Fritz Machacek. 125 pp., 16 illustrations and index. G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung. Leipzig, 1902. Price, 80 pf.

This is one of the Sammlung Göschen, a series of little books, 6 x 4¼ inches, which has now reached 150 volumes, each presenting a uniform and systematic treatment of some subject in science, art, literature, or history. Gletscherkunde maintains the high level of excellence that from the first has marked this publishing enterprise, whose essential aim is to popularize knowledge. The book is not only thoroughly scientific, but also simple in exposition, well arranged, and interesting from the first to the last pages. The topics are divided into eight sections: (I) Glaciers in